

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AN EVIDENCE OF POPULAR APPRECIATION.

The sale of KNOX & JAMES, in Captain Daguerre's studio, corner of Broadway and Spring-st., has attracted a large number of customers ever since the introduction of his elegant and fascinating style of art for the present season. Their success has been most marked, and their productions are everywhere in demand. Call and patronize the Prescott Hat Store.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—SPRING PATTERN.—The Spring Hat Store, No. 125 Fulton-st., will introduce the new pattern in hats, and the public will find it to be a most desirable article. Hats, and though it is a new style, it is a most desirable article. Hats, and though it is a new style, it is a most desirable article. Hats, and though it is a new style, it is a most desirable article.

DRAMATIC READING.—Season your admiration for a while with a grand effort. I may deliver this evening at 8 o'clock. KNOX has introduced his spring fashion of hats, and though it is a new style, it is a most desirable article. Hats, and though it is a new style, it is a most desirable article.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.—MOLYNEUX & BELL, No. 36 Canal-st., (top side) announce the opening of their splendid stock of French and home manufactured Mantillas for Monday, March 21st. They are of the latest fashion, and will be offered for the inspection of the Ladies of New York and vicinity.

TO SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTURERS.—A Sewing Machine to do your work as it ought to be done, and to save you the expense of hiring a tailor, is a most desirable article. Hats, and though it is a new style, it is a most desirable article.

RICH FURNITURE.—D. & R. L. Hovey, No. 439 Pearl-st., are now preparing with the most select materials, comprising Rosewood Mahogany, and Walnut, painted in suites, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited. Don't mistake the number, 439 Pearl-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLIAMS' old establishment, Water-st., between Broadway and Canal-st., where they will find the largest assortment of articles in the above line offered to the public.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 479 Broadway, have just opened and are daily receiving an unusual supply of rich and elegant Carpets, direct from France and England, consisting of Moquette, Aubusson, and other styles, from the most celebrated French manufacturers. Also, rich Medallion Velvets and Moquette Carpets, from Messrs. J. Crossley & Sons, England, together with a general assortment of other qualities of Carpets, for sale on reasonable terms.

SPLENDID CARPETS FOR SPRING SALES.—1853. BROWN & LOUGHEED, No. 445 Pearl-st., are now receiving in store, for late arrivals, a large stock of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets of choice materials, from the most celebrated French manufacturers, and elegant designs, which, having been purchased by the direct importation of the lowest prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

NOTICE.—No advance in prices at HIRSH AND ANDERSON'S Carpet Establishment, No. 46 Broadway, E. A. GARDNER, Proprietor. The carpet trade is now in a state of depression, and the prices of all the different qualities of Carpets, for sale on reasonable terms.

WASHING MADE EASY.—The attention of Housekeepers is called to new Washing Soap, which cleans the clothes with but little labor, and leaves them white without boiling. It needs but a single trial, according to directions, to prove the truth of the above statement.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.—Landing from Liverpool, expressly for California trade, for sale by the bale. DORRANCE & NIXON, No. 21 Police-st., and 120 Broadway.

CRISTODORO appeals to facts for the efficacy of his Hair Dye. Let your eyes be opened in five minutes. Come and see the operation. His Hair Preservative is guaranteed to prolong the beauty and luxuriance of the hair in old age. No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied privately.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—The only remedy ever offered to the public that has never failed to cure, when directions are followed, is McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. It has been used for several years, and has been found to be a most valuable medicine in all cases of the liver. Where it has been used it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all the other remedies that have been offered for the cure of this complaint. It has been found to be equally efficacious in all.

WASHING MADE EASY.—Among the great variety of Washing Soaps now in use there is none that so completely answers the purpose as that manufactured by R. M. BURWELL, of New-Haven. We have made use of it in our family for the last three months, and think it superior to any we have used before. It cleanses the clothes with but little labor, and leaves them white without boiling. It needs but a single trial, according to directions, to prove the truth of the above statement.

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FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES.—Long known, recently tested, always right—this acknowledged standard. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 10 Water-st.

Preserve your property, by entrusting it to one of the DEFENSE SALAMANDER SAFES. C. J. GAVIN'S patent, manufactured by the late M. P. GAVIN, of New-York, has been tested in numerous instances, and we doubt if there is any other safe in the world that is so secure. It is a most valuable article, and is a most desirable article. It is a most valuable article, and is a most desirable article.

THE "COMPOSITE IRON RAILING" made by the ATLANTIC RAILING WORKS, Combines great beauty, strength and cheapness. It is a most valuable article, and is a most desirable article. It is a most valuable article, and is a most desirable article.

WIRE RAILING.—The attention of Housekeepers is called to new Washing Soap, which cleans the clothes with but little labor, and leaves them white without boiling. It needs but a single trial, according to directions, to prove the truth of the above statement.

POWERS & WALLS, Phonologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 151 Nassau-st., New York.

LETTERS PATENT SECURED.—In 1849—FULTON'S PATENT SYSTEM. The system of the FULTON PATENT SYSTEM, which is a most valuable article, and is a most desirable article. It is a most valuable article, and is a most desirable article.

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TRANSPARENT EMBELED DAGUERRETYPE.

J. GUNNEY, Daguerreotype, No. 249 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., having completed arrangements and entered into an agreement with Mr. S. N. Carroll, the discoverer of the transparent embeled Daguerreotype, takes this method to inform his patrons and the public generally, that Mr. Carroll has been found at his gallery, No. 249 Broadway, where he is prepared to embeled Daguerreotypes of all sizes, whether taken at the gallery or elsewhere.

In offering this discovery to the public, Mr. GUNNEY is deeply impressed with the importance which a head, transparent embeled surface must and does add to the intrinsic value of good Daguerreotypes. It is a most valuable article, and is a most desirable article. It is a most valuable article, and is a most desirable article.

Valuable Daguerreotypes of deceased relatives or friends may be thus permanently preserved at a small expense. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this embeled surface, and to see the effect of the embeled surface, which is a most valuable article, and is a most desirable article.

For transmitting Daguerreotypes in a simple letter to any part of the world, without extra expense, for postage, express, &c., thousands of persons will take advantage, as it secures the great uncertainty, detention, and expense of ordinary transportation.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

SEE THIRD PAGE.

LEGISLATIVE.—In SENATE yesterday, a report was made by two of the Finance Committee in favor of the Assembly bill, relative to tolls on Railroads and taxation. The report was made by the first special order after Mr. Vanderbilt's amendment to the Constitution. The bill was ordered to a third reading. A bill to amend the emigration laws was reported.

In ASSEMBLY, several bills were finally adopted. Among them one for the better protection of Emigrants arriving at this port; also, one increasing the number of Harbor Masters at New-York, and one to increase the number of Notaries.

SENATORS DOUGLAS OF ILLINOIS and BUTLER of South Carolina yesterday edited that select but not particularly dignified debating club called the Senate, with some rather remarkable passages, which the reader will find duly sketched under our Telegraphic head.

How England is fairly held responsible for 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' a thoroughly American work, we confess our inability to comprehend, but neither should we know what is meant by calling Douglas a 'Giant' if the qualifying 'little' were not prefixed to it. He is surely the littlest Giant ever seen or imagined. The Telegrapher is unfair to Mr. Douglas in slurring over his statement in reply to Douglas. With the office-seeking legions crowding the galleries as claqueurs, it may be well for the Giant to make his filibustering speech twice or three more.

The Senate seems to have little to do, and if it will advance the Giant's prospects for the next Baltimore nomination, by all means let us have it again.

Owing to representations of the Transit Company of difficulties likely to accrue at San Juan, the Government sometime since ordered the Cyane thither, where she probably arrived within five days after the disturbance, which has been reported as having taken place there.

Another vessel of war is said also to have been ordered to San Juan del Sur. The Company state that the difficulty on the Atlantic side grows out of the refusal to land passengers on the San Juan side of the river when the channel is on the other side, which deprives the traders of the town of an amount of custom they would otherwise receive. The fact however is, that the Company is exceedingly unpopular, not only at that place, but throughout Nicaragua. We do not understand that the refusal to take Mr. Squier up the river had any connection with the movement of the towns people. Before Mr. Squier left New-York the agents refused to sell him a ticket, and admitted him to go on a ticket purchased by another, only because they dared not do otherwise. But in Nicaragua the laws of New-York are not in force, and he was refused a passage accordingly.

Some further particulars of the recent Mexican news have reached us by the telegraph. Plenipotentiaries have been appointed on the part of Mexico to treat with Judge Conkling upon the terms of neutrality on the Tehuantepec route. Nearly all the States that have voted for President have gone for Santa Ana. A line of steamships is in contemplation between Vera Cruz and France.

We publish this morning the Semi-Annual Report of the Chief of Police, from July, 1852, to January, 1853. There were nearly 20,000 arrests in that period, an increase of 1,448 over the corresponding time in 1851. Liquor is the cause of the increase. The Chief recommends the employment of the whole force day and night; he also thinks more men necessary—there being but 725 on actual patrol duty. He thinks the system of detaining is bad, and desires its abandonment, and the confinement of the Police exclusively to the criminal business, for which they were intended. The Chief also wants a better and more roomy office.

Some important changes in the City Inspector's Department were adopted last night by the Aldermen—among them the establishment of a Bureau of Registry and Statistics.

Notwithstanding Neil Dow was turned out last year in the election for Mayor of Portland, and a gentleman elected (Judge Parrie), not so radical in his Temperance views, we observe that the salutary and purifying influence of the Maine Law, has been in no wise arrested by the change. The law continues to do its work. According to *The Eastern Argus*, the commitments to the watch-house for drunkenness during the year ending March, 1853, was 273, while the number committed the previous year, was 325: the latter being a vast reduction from the annual number committed before the passage of the law.

THE GREAT QUESTION IN EUROPE.

The news from Europe is as we anticipated: Austria bullying Turkey without any apparent reason; Russia in the background, sending one of her most important diplomats to Constantinople, and giving to him both the command of the third army-corps (not of three army corps, as has been erroneously copied by several papers from the English prints) on the Southern frontier of Russia, and the discretion-ary power to advance with that force into the Danubian principalities—of course only as a measure of self-defense—France wavering in her policy, but inclined to back Turkey; while England is exerting herself to maintain peace. Turkey, anxious to preserve peace, would gladly yield to any reasonable claims of Austria, or refer the question to the arbitration of France or England; but she remains firm when the Austrian ultimatum requires her to abdicate her sovereignty as regards her Roman Catholic population, and to put them under the protection of a foreign power; and she gives a

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland will be celebrated in every land where the Green Isle has a living representative, and nowhere with more spirit or universality than in our own favored land. He was an Irishman by birth, though a denizen of another land, who described the exile from his native soil as loving it the more that he may nevermore behold it, under the beautiful simile,

"And drop, at such remove, a lengthened chain."

Thus each child of the Emerald Isle seems to love her all the more for her misfortunes and her sorrows, and wherever his lot may have been cast, whether fortune has smiled or frowned upon him, his heart returns to her on the wings of a proud, fond affection on the recurrence of St. Patrick's Day.

We write in hope that the day may prove fair as yesterday was, in which case the parade, both Military and Civic, in our City will surpass that of any former year. All the Irish Societies have feasted dinners at evening, of which we shall endeavor to give some account in our next.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

So far as we are aware, the friends of International Copyright have had no agent in Washington during the pendency of the treaties now understood to be before the Senate. We hear that the other side are, or have been, strongly represented there. We have been content that the Senate should act on the question without a particle of extraneous influence: our adversaries are perpetually seeking to make out-door capital to affect the course of the Senate. And while it requires a two-thirds vote to ratify a treaty, they protest against any treaty on the subject, and insist that nothing should be done, except by law enacted by both Houses of Congress. What they mean is, 'Let us get rid of the action now threatened somehow, and we shall have some new dodge ready by the time the question comes up again.' Now we are quite willing to concede that we do not regard the treaty-making power as that under which it is most desirable that the Rights of Authors should be ascertained. Nay, we go farther, and say we dislike the whole business of Copyright Legislation, as well as Negotiation. The fundamental law of the land the Common Law—ought to guarantee to every producer the products of his own industry, including just compensation from all who see fit to use those products. Copyright Laws (as has been decided by the highest judicial tribunal in Great Britain) do not confer any privileges on Authors, but contrariwise serve to limit and abridge their natural right to the fruits of their own labor. Had no Copyright Law ever been enacted in this country, Macaulay, Dickens or Thackeray might sell to an American publisher the exclusive right to reprint one of his forthcoming works, and that publisher could maintain at common law his right so acquired against any rival publisher who should attempt to infringe it. If such be the law of the case—as we are well assured it is—is it not monstrous that a special grant of Copyright to our own Authors should be held to absorb and subvert, not merely those Authors' natural right to their own productions, but the rights also of those who derive no protection from our Copyright laws and are not even alluded to therein?

The vital facts which the Senate and Congress ought to understand in the premises are these—that all the clamor against International Copyright originates with a few extensive and wealthy publishers, who have fattened on the system they now labor to uphold, and who have built up a virtual monopoly of the reprinting of popular British works as they first issue from the press. These men instigate all the outcry about the enormous prices at which books written in England will be sold in this country if the right of their authors to control their republication here is conceded; and their Editors who propagate these bugbears are nearly all men who were openly and heartily on our side until they put on the livery and accepted the pay of the great publishing houses. The nonsense they are prompted and paid to utter about the importance of cheap books, the tendency of Copyright to put them beyond the reach of the masses, &c., is refuted by facts within the knowledge of every one who will stop to consider. Is not 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' a Copyright work? And is it not to be found everywhere, and at very moderate prices? Are not nearly all our School-books Copyright?—and where can you find cheaper or in the main better books—that is, better suited to their purpose? We protest against the degrading, scandalous assumption that our people must grovel in ignorance unless enabled to read the works of living British Authors without paying those Authors for their labor. It is alike devoid of truth and at war with our National self-respect. If not another new British book were to be published in our Country for twenty years, our people would find an abundance of good reading—perhaps quite as good as they will under our present system. We are quite too Colonial in our Literary tastes and habits, but not so utterly dependent on unpaid British Authorship as the apologists of Literary piracy represent us.

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noble answer when the Emperor, yet bloody from executing the heroes of Hungarian and Italian independence, plays the Quixotic part of a champion of Montenegro. *The London Times*, also one of the great powers of Europe, is now, as always, the greatly ally of Russia, and praises Austria for a commercial treaty with Prussia, which does not abolish the custom-houses between them, nor introduce any uniform tariff; which, in fact, is nothing more than a preliminary step toward a possible but not very probable customs-union, but which is magnified in order to enlist the commercial sympathies of the world for the Emperor of Austria. There is but one point in that treaty which is of real importance, viz: the transit duties between Prussia and Austria, which always were only nominal, but gave rise to many annoyances, have been abolished.

What is to be the next phase of European politics? Everybody is aware that the claims of Austria on Turkey have no foundation whatever: that the Emperor of Austria is engaged in picking a quarrel, only because he knows that his tenure of Hungary is uncertain, as long as the very existence of Turkey remains to give hope to the Hungarians. The arbitration of France and England will therefore surely be declined, and according to a German report, has already been declined. Should England not be able to prevent the rupture, and there is not much probability that she will be able to do it, then Austria will march into Bosnia, while Russia, without declaring war, will occupy the Danubian principalities with a *corps d'observation*, which is to back the propositions of Prince Menchikoff in Constantinople,—of course claiming the surrender of the Sutorina to Austria and eventually, together with the Bay of Cattaro, to Russia. In such a case Turkey can only resist by inviting Kossuth to her aid, and meeting Austria by an attack in Hungary. And a Hungarian war, however commenced, will be in fact a war of the nations against the Princes, a war of Liberty against Despotism.

MAZZINI AND HIS PRESENT POSITION.

In December and January last the Italians pressed Mazzini strongly to give his consent to a rising. Maddened by the insupportable tyranny of Austria, imprisoned by scores and fined by hundreds on suspicion, they wrote that if they had to die, they rather chose to die with arms in their hands than to perish immured in Austrian jails. Mazzini urged them to wait. In reply they asked him whether he had sufficient pecuniary means to insure a successful rising if it were deferred to a future period. He replied he had not. Being pressed to come nearer the scene of action, he left England and arrived in Switzerland with the intention of keeping back the insurrection. It was not in his power. The fight began. The Hungarian troops refused to fire on the insurgents, but the Germans and Bohemians overpowered the badly armed Italians, though not without great difficulty: especially in Monza, where the Austrians were routed on the first onset, and were reinforced from Milan. In all Lombardy there were not more than 3,000 Hungarian soldiers, 2,000 of them in the fortress of Verona, where there were also 16,000 Austrians and Croats. The Hungarian regiments were all in the Romagna and in Tuscany. An attempt at insurrection was therefore sure to fail, and Kossuth could not give his consent to it.

After the struggle was over, the friends of Mazzini, who knew all the dangers which awaited him on his way either through Piedmont to Genoa, or through France and Germany, immediately spread the news in London that he was at Milan, and that they had great apprehensions for his safety. This was telegraphed to Vienna, the gates of Milan were closed for several days, and the most minute search was made by the Police, while he had the opportunity to escape, as the attention of the authorities was directed to one single point. He was in Lombardy, but not in Milan, and is at the present moment perfectly safe.

POOR BARBURNERS!

After the inauguration of Gen. Taylor, in 1849, *The Evening Post* (then nominally a Free Soil Journal) did us the honor of a very bitter attack because, in its opinion, we did not come out boldly enough against the alleged pro-Slavery policy of that honest and manly President. And in order to justify its attack, and to justify attacking his Administration still more bitterly, *The Post* did not scruple to falsify the facts and to calumniate the motives which guided and marked his official career. He was not enough of a Free Soiler, and *The Tribune* was not enough of a Free Soiler to meet the views of this Free Soil organ *par excellence*, this organ not only of Free Soil, but also of free men and free speech.

But now the scene is changed. *The Post* has labored successfully to elect a President of its own color—a man after its own heart. He has entered upon his office, and his first act is to declare himself through and through a pro-Slavery man. He tells the world he has from the first been in favor of that compromise which *The Post*, until within a few months, affected to deride and denounce. He loves the Fugitive Slave Law, and solemnly believes in the divinity of Slave-catching as in a genuine dispensation of Providence. He looks back with horror upon the pretended danger to the Union which *The Post* always mocked at and ridiculed as it deserved. What does our model Democratic Free-Soiler say to this? What denunciations does he launch against this recreant Democrat? None at all. He is as quiet as a mouse whose bread and cheese are endangered. The thunders of *The Post* are silent, emasculated, extinguished. The right of free speech is obliterated from his creed.

"Alas, poor Yorick! Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment that were wont to set the table in a roar? not one now to mock your own grinning? quite chap-fallen!"

—Alas for the Barbarners and their poor dumb *Post*! No shabby-hearted whitewood post can be durable. What shall be said of the Democracy and the free speech of a Journal that *dares* not tell the truth of a President when he is in the wrong? Will it grow much in the public respect and confidence?

A MOVEMENT FOR WOMAN.

A Convention of the People of Massachusetts, chosen expressly to revise and reform their State Constitution, will assemble in Boston a few weeks hence. A majority of its members were chosen as Reformers, by the coalition of parties otherwise professing the most antagonist opinions. We shall soon see how much Reform they can endure, and we hope for some decidedly Progressive action. But whether they are ready to come up to the standard of Principle embodied in the preamble to the Declaration of Independence there is great reason to doubt. And yet we are sure there is no resting-place from Political and Constitutional agitation short of that.

The Right of Woman to an equal voice in making and modifying the Laws by which she, in common with Man, is controlled—her right at least to say whether she insists upon that Right in her own behalf, or is willing to waive it in behalf of her thus acknowledged lord and master—is emphatically asserted. The Convention must affirm or plainly deny it. The following Memorial and Petition are now in circulation in Massachusetts. We trust they may be numerous signed; we faintly hope their prayer may be, as it clearly ought to be, granted. At least, let Woman say whether she claims or waives a right to a voice in making the Laws.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In May next a Convention will assemble to revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth. At such a time, it is the right and duty of every one to point out whatever he deems erroneous and imperfect in that instrument, and press its amendment on public attention. We deem the extension to Woman of all civil rights, a measure of vital importance to the welfare and progress of the State. On every principle of natural justice, as well as by the nature of our institutions, she is as fully entitled as Man to vote, and to be eligible to office. In Governments based on Force, it might be pretended, with some plausibility, that Woman, being supposed physically weaker than Man, should be excluded from the State. But ours is a Government based on Reason, and the consent of the governed. Woman surely is as competent to give them consent as Man.

Our Revolution claimed that *taxation and representation* should be coextensive. While, then, the property and labor of Woman are subject to taxation, she is entitled to a voice in fixing the amount of taxes, and the use of them when collected. While she is liable to be punished for crime, she is entitled to a voice in making the laws that regulate punishments.

It would be a disgrace to our schools and civil institutions, for any one to argue that a Massachusetts woman, who has enjoyed the full advantage of all their culture, is not as competent to form an opinion on civil matters as the illiterate foreigner, landed but a few years before as a slave, unable to read or write, and upon whom no laws have ever been received, and little acquainted with our institutions. Yet such men are allowed to vote.

Woman, as wife, mother, daughter, and owner of property, has important rights to be protected. The whole history of legislation, so unequal between the sexes, shows that she cannot safely trust these to the other sex. Neither her rights as mother, wife, daughter, or owner, have ever received the consideration and protection our institutions are not based on the idea of one class or sect receiving protection from another, but on the well-recognized rule that each class or sect is entitled to such civil rights as will enable it to protect itself. The exercise of civil rights is a source of the greatest benefit to education. Interest in great questions, and the discussion of them under momentous responsibility, call forth all the faculties, and nerve them to their fullest strength.

The grant of these rights, on the part of society, would quickly lead to the enjoyment of woman of the highest education. Interest in great questions, and the discussion of them under momentous responsibility, call forth all the faculties, and nerve them to their fullest strength.

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